given my companions a glowing description of Preach courtesy and snavity, but our first experisees in Prance shook their faith in me mighaly, Our luggage was booked through to Paris, and first examined there; and of all custom house officers in Europe, the most pitifully mean and contemptible are those same Parisians. We were detained an Bour, while separate articles of clothing, especially linen, were examined with microscopic minuteness to accertain whether they had ever been worn. A hely who came in the same train was obliged to pay duty on two or three pairs of children's socks. Since then, I have been through Austria, Italy and the dominions of His Holiness, without meeting government officials so brutal and vulgar.

Such cases are exceptional in France; but it is no less true that, while the French surpass all other people in the outward forms of courtesy, they possess little of that genuine politeness which springs from kindness of heart. There is far more sincerity and good-will in a German's "Wie geht's?" than in a Frenchman's "Je suis rari de rous roir." I was almost repelled from making the acquaintance of a French Government official, the other day-a very intelligent and interesting person-on account of the multitude of obliging and flattering expressions which he employed, from sheer habit, without meaning anything in particular.

On landing at Dieppe, I had a specimen of English independence which contrasted strongly with this Gallie trait. The night was warm, and I went into the refreshment-room at the station to get a bottle of limonade gazeuse. While it was being epened, a solid, middle-aged Englishman standing near me said: "Do you need more than half a bottle, Sir ? I want a little with my brandy." I shared it with him, and, the bottle having been paid for in advance, was moving away, when he called after me, "How much must I pay?" "Nothing," I answered; "there was more than I needed, and I had already paid for it." "Sir." said he, fiercely, "I take nothing from anybody; I am in the habit of paying for what I get." "But I," I replied, "am not in the habit of dealing in soda-water," and so left him; but he immediately called the garçon, and satisfied his independence by paying over again the price of half a bottle.

I had not seen Paris since March, 1846, and the transformations achieved under the Napoleonic régime struck me with astonishment. The completion of the noble Court of the Louvre, the extension of the Rue de Rivoli, and the opening of the new Boulevards, have completely changed the aspect of the northern bank of the Seine, while the Bois de Boulogne, then a wild, unpruned wood, has become within three years the most magnificent public park in the world. In its municipal regulations, also, Paris now far surpasses all other cities. There are no streets so well swept and watered, or so admirably lighted, no such cheap and well-arranged omnibus lines, no such abundance of hackney-coaches, with (perforce) honest drivers, no such thoroughly organized and efficient policemen. In these respects, Paris is a model city, and Louis Napoleon a successful ruler. When his enormous self-ishness and his unscrupulous ambition are considered, less might have been expected from him. Certainly no one since the first Napoleon has done so much toward furthering the material development of France. So far as I heard him spoken of, it was with a certain degree of respect, but without the least personal attachment.

From Paris we went by railroad through Charleroi, Namur and Liege, to Cologue. At the Prussian frontier we were treated with a politeness as marked as was the want of it in France, Our days on the Rhine would have been considered a heated term, even in New-York-the sky c'oudless and sultry, and the mercury at 900 in the shade. On the high table-land north of the Thüringian Forest, however, we found fresh breezes and a milder sun, together with old friends and a German welcome. We again climbed the Wartburg and sat in Luther's room: looked from the Inselsberg over a wide sphere of wooded mountains and emerald dells; walked through the Ducal gardens at Reinhardtebrunn; drank beer at Waltershausen, and visited the gray-mustached Forester at his secluded home in Thal. So sped the August days, one after another, all too short, and I would have made up the deficiency by adding September to them, but that I had promised to show Switzerland to my

We hurried away, therefore, crossing the hills of the Thuringian Forest to Coburg, on one of the finest roads in the world. My sailor, Braisted, who is very slow to admit that the Americans are behind-hand in anything, finally confessed that we don't know what reads are, at home -nor do we. The youngest English colony possesses better highways than the oldest American State. This thoroughfare through the little principality of Saxe-Coburg would astonish the Alleghanians. A broad, macadamized road, smooth and solid as marble, is carried by easy grading over a mountain ridge, 2,900 feet high, bordered everywhere, even in the wildest districts, by square-clipped, compact hedges of dwarf spruce, with fountains and stone seats at convenient intervals, and avenues of shade wherever it is exposed to the sun. An obelisk at the highest point commemorates its completion.

We spent a day in delightful old Nuremburg, and thence hurried on by the Danube and Augsburg to Linday on the Lake of Constance, which we crossed to Romanshorn, and so entered Switzerland. There was no call for passports, no examination of baggage, and the conductors on the train to Zurich. although each one had the word SNOB (the initials of the German words for "Swiss North-Eastern Railway") on his buttons, were nevertheless gentlemen, and handsome as they were courteous. At Zurich we commenced our Alpine journey-but I see that this retrospect will stretch to another

STATE OF EUROPE. THE

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1856. The most important news I can give you is a confirmation of the report about the peculiar state of mind of Louis Napoleon. The Austrian correspondent of The London Times says: "The Vienna diplomatists profess to be at a loss to understand "the present policy of the French Government, "but some persons who know the Emperor Napo-"leon well, presume that he is relapsing into his "former idle habits. Your Paris correspondent " has more than once binted that the Emperor of "France is less attentive to business than he was " some months since, and it is positively known here " that such is really the case." Under such circumstances, the principal persons attached to Louis Napoleon try to prepare for the threatened wreck. Count Walewski has just got back his Polish estates. confiscated in 1831 by the Emperor Nicholas, and thie Russian restoration of property to the Minister of Foreign affairs in France makes a very bad imdon in England, since it confirms the suspicion

that Count Walewaki has become the tool of the

Czar Alexander, and probably has done his best for the interests of Russia during the latter part of the Crimean campaign. Count Morny, the Exicassador at St. Petersburg, becomes a railway contractor in Russis, of course not under his own name. The other ministers of Louis Napoleon are all stockjobbers to a shameless extent, and feather their nests in time. The Anglo-French alliance has virtually lost all its prestige in England as well as on the Continent, and while the Neapolitan farce is going on in the most disgraceful way, under the joint name of France and England, the statesmen of England prepare to shift for themselves. On the question of the Bessarabian frontier, France sides openly with Russia, and likewise in the difficulty of the continuation of the Austrian occupation of the Principalities. England, on the other hand, has succeeded in displacing the Turkish Ministry and raising Redshid Pasha, the favorite of Lord Redcliffe, to the post of Grand Vizier. But, beside all these questions, England has now likewise a Persian war on her hands, on account of Persia's progress toward Affghanistan. On the whole, the state of Europe is not very satisfactory, and everybody has a presentiment of coming storms. The Queen of Spain, after having successfully played off Espartero against the revolution, O'Donnell against Espartero, and Narvaez against O'Donnell, is now continuing the old game and intrigues with the Marquis of Viluma and his brother Pezuela, against Narvaez. The end of such a game cannot be but ruin and confusion.

While there are so many seeds of convulsion sown all over Europe, the election of the President of the United States threatens to become a new element of alarm. We have scarcely any hope for the triumph of Freedom in America, pitted against th astuteness and brutality of the slaveowners; and Buchanan may to-day be elected. The Ostend Manifesto and the Cincinnati Platform forebode European troubles on account of Cubs, and the impression which the late American Embassador lefin Downing street was that of a slippery and unsafe man. This is likewise the reason why the present election excites more than usual interest in the City, as well as in the official circles of the metropolis All the sympathies are for Fremont, but we fear that his success would be too good news to be believed. At any rate, American Democracy has been unmasked, and everybody knows now that it is nothing but S'avery in disguise. Its triumph cannot be but short-lived and Republicanism must con-

quer at last. How shall the Neapolitan farce be ended? This question obtrudes itself on everybody, here in England. Lord Palmerston has, in deference to Napoleon, given up the plan of sending a man-of-war for the Embassy. The Hon. Mr. Petre and his staff made their exit from Naples in the most unostentatious way, railed at by all the Neapolitans. The retiring Embassies went by land to Civita Vecchia, and have by this time arrived at home. Now, can England afford to become ridiculous ! to have been baffled by King Bomba? The fig-headed Bourbon chuckles over his diplomatic success. He has resisted the Anglo-French Alliance without fear of having to rue his temerity. Supported by Austria and Russia up to a certain point, he declines to follow even the Austrian advice, and feels certain that France has not the courage to push him to the corner. Still, he is ever preparing for serious defense, since he fears lest England might seize Sicily in order to counterbalance the Austrian and French influence in the Peninsula. The Swiss postoral centons are filled with itinerant agents of King Bomba enlisting soldiers for the support of his throne.

KANSAS.

PRESENT CONDITION OF KANSAS. From Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Nov. 10, 1856. It has been the fate of Kansas to trust for justice n her wrongs to the sense of right of the American public, who are supposed to rule; and this being her fate, it has been her misfortune never to have her wrengs fully understood by those to whom she thus appealed. The public mind is incredulous, and slow to believe that which may reflect discredit on its past judgment, or call for effort in the future, and long before the public could be awakened to a lively faith on one stage of the Kansas crime, the active and remorseless powers at work had gone on to the consummation of others. The process of subjugating Kansas to Slavery has been by a series of steps, each inducting the other, and each in its essential to the result. Thus, long before th Eastern and Northern public had become fully aware that the State of Missouri had, by violence and fraud, wrested the only political power the people of the Territory possessed from them, and had by its usurpation and unheard of perversion politically enslaved them-before these facts had deepened into conviction on the public mind, the Slave propaganda here had begun the work of "crushing out" the Free-Soil settlers by the destruction of their lives and property.

Again, as the public mind has begun to receive with reluctant and half-credulous assent, the truth that armed invasions have been pouring into the Territory to murder, blot out and destroy every vestige of the hated antagonistic Freedom, another stage of the game has been perfected into a model for accomplishing the work of tyranny. Political trials, which for extent and partisan irregularity have no parallel save in the wild times of the French Revolution, are now a regular part of the struggle which is thus designed to end in the conquest of Kansas to Slavery. But few of the Republican people of America to-day, fully realize the villainy that is perpetrated under the form of legal perse cution in Kansas. The American who stands on the soil of Austrian Lombardy, or Hungary, and whose heart has ached at the gloomy picture of a political prison, or chained patriots, little dreams that in Kansas to-day a power is at work more despotic than Austrian despotism, and that chains and death are here also the price of Liberty.

As I have already written, the antagonistic ele ments in our Government are here at work in ac tive hostility. Had they been left to struggle alone, Freedom would have had the best of it ere now; but the General Government has thrown all its strength in favor of Slavery, and Freedom has succumbed for the present, and looks sickly, as if it was about to wither and die. If emigrants from the Southern States would be content to go into the Territories on an equal footing with the settlers rom the Free States, then there would be no difficulty to adjust, and all could meet and unite as a community of Republicans, and build up each new State into a new Republic. It is not so, however. A few men from the Southern States insist on carrying with them the serf basis of an aristocracy. which will make them aristocrats. With it they carry ruin to Republicanism, prostration to enterprise, and a fatal moral disease to the community. To oblige these few foes of all that makes our coun.

Consummated. The struggle in Kansas has amply proven how utterly hated is everything in the shape of Freedom by Slavery. The slaveocracy hate Freedom; they hate those who love any kind of Freedem, and they will kill Republicanism and Freedom in every shape wherever and whenever they can. They have already lost all respect forand, indeed, cordially hate those men who, by their devotion to Freedom during the struggle of the Revolution, secured us a Republican form of Government. They hate every word connected with human liberty. The official organ of Slavery in the Territory thus takes occasion to speak of the early

Puritans and their descendants. Puritans and their descendants.

'These Puritans, who professed to have fled from religious persecution, scarcely had they landed upon American soil ere they commenced hanging and burning old women. We believe this race totally incapable of self government—arace of ismites, constitutional agritators, and superstitious fanatics. If they had not stators, and superstitious fanatics. If they he Slavery question for a houby, to agitate our try, they would find something else. Agitation is their neat and drink, and without it they cannot live. Therefore, we say the 'degenerated scions race in Kansas are beyond the power of reform, as well as the power of any man to unite them with any honest party. power of any man to unite them with any honest party. As for favoring, counseling, or advising there men, it but 'throwing pearls before swine.' You make them worse the more you teach them the laws of peace and morality by conciliatory less us. The law is our bulwark against such men all over the world, and let that deal with them as their deeds merit. No honest man can breathe the same atmosphere they breathe; 'ris stagnated with plague, sickening, killing, and a stink to the nostrils of any neighboring community. The two parties can never live in peace in Kaneas."

Thus the abstractory work of a race of men who

Thus the slaveocracy speak of a race of men who gave Britain all she has of Constitutional Liberty, and to whom Americans owe all they have not lost of national freedom. And the sentiment thus expressed is unhappily but too general: I might almost call it universal with those who are devoted to Slavery. Here it shows itself in the relentless animosity which furnishes the sad material for so many tragedies. Men, otherwise gentlemen, do not hesitate at acts of villainy and blood, and those whose nfluence and intelligence ought to make them checks on the ungoverned violence of the more illiterate and vicious, only use that power in inciting such minds to the most horrid and reckless acts; and lest conscience should be a stumbling-block in the way of crime, it is drowned in the fumes of intoxicating liquor.

In the same article to which I have referred there are appeals to the Pro-Slavery men to continue the course of legal persecution now going on, and which, it is urged, will answer the purpose:

"Put the law in force—now—promptly, and we shall oon be ridded of them, as all communities have here sfore been of their scurf."

What is meant by the "law" here is not very lear. Under the begus laws, which are now being er forced here, Free-State men can be persecuted for very little; and that which might elsewhere be deemed a virtue, is here often visited with the death penalty. But even under the bogus laws there is something specified as punishable. I suspect that the "law" alluded to simply means the legal machinery of the Courts, which, here, are indeed sufficient to manufacture an indictment, or carry it through the various steps to conviction. Whatever may be said on the subject, it is the presence of the Free-State men in the Territory that is their crime in the eyes of the Fro-Slavery men. Were the Free-State men of Kansas in the Southern States. they would be a bated, despised and outlawed set; and Pre-Slavery men feel, or pretend to feel, that Slavery has already been established in Kansas as the Begus Legislature established it. Thus another Territorial journal asks:

Whether Southern men shall be forced by the vote mostly of a band of traitors, robbers and thieves, to remove from Kansas because we cannot live here with

The language held toward Free-State men in this morsel is not very choice; but it is that of hatred begotten of clashing interests. It exhibits the state of feeling that exists.

At present Freedom is conquered in Kansas. The bogus Legislature established Slavery in point of fact, and our Territorial authorities, backed by all the military power of the nation, have declared that these laws shall be enforced. The same bogus council, and another Legislature equally bogus, are about to assemble and complete what is lacking of Pro-Slavery legislation for Kansas. The Free-State movement has been violently suppressed by the National Government, and a though it may reve. and lift up its head in the struggle, yet it will do so under circumstances still less propitious than it has encountered at any period in the struggle. Legal persecution runs riot. Our Federal courts emulate the worst days of the Inquisition. Intimi dation has done its work with many of the Free-State settlers. Emigration from the Free States has been shut out during the greater part of this season. The Missouri River has been closed to emigrants of that class, and every obstacle thrown in the way of the tedious overland route through Nebraska and Iowa, both by Ruffians and United States officers. Free-State men have been murdered in open day, and there has neither been redress, nor security against the recurrence of such crimes. Free-State towns, and villages, and settlers' houses have been burned and plundered, and even now there are the first murmuring threats of another invasion.

Under such circumstances it may be rather surprising that the Free-State cause has survived al all, or that a majority of Free-State settlers should still be left upon the soil of Kansas. Freedom is hard to kill, and the enterprise of settlers from the Northern States clings to the rich soil and future promise of wealth, which bids fair to make a good speculation; provided the "difficulties are settled right." They live in hope, suffering and trusting.

But in spite of all their wrongs, in spite of the menstrous evils which now press them down, it must not be supposed that the great mass of settlers are ready to spring to arms and do battle against all who stand in the way of their rights. The great majority of the Free-State settlers are of a peaceable cast, who will only strike when they have been stricken, if then. Keenly sensible of the horrors of warfare, moralists in peace theory, with conscience that shrinks from clots of human gore on their shirts, they wish to be "in the right" before they make warlike demonstrations-that is, they must have immediate as well as remote causes of justification before they strike. In order to keep "right on the record," they have suffered until they have not a right left, and failing the election of Fremont, scarcely a hope but in revolution-if it is necessary to designate the assertion of his constitutional rights by an American citizen with such a name as revolution; even if he has to overthrow usurpers, and by violence wrest back what violence and fraud have robbed him of

But the citizens of Kansas as a mass-I mean as mass sufficiently united and unanimous to do so suc. cessfully-are not ready for this. To its instice and propriety nearly all of them assent, and to the doctrine of its expediency there is no inconsiderable number of true believers who would take up arms to-morrow, and die bearing them to attest their sincerity. But the fighting men are not the most influential. Nearly all of the Committees who have ry great, the ruin of young States is begun and I to disburse funds, or what little aid is to be given.

and the greater pertion of those who lift their voices in counsel, when eloquence goes into debate as to whether "their voice shall be for war," are of the prudent, worldly-wise kind, who have even a greater moral horror for bullets than they have for blood. shed. These lend themselves mostly to a temperising policy. War may be necessary, but not now. So has it been through every phase of the struggle; as in Harry Hotspur's case, those who with to fight learn that "time itself is all unsorted." Then there is another class of peacemakers, who, whatever their influence, make such use of their fluent tengues that they sometimes silence where they cannot convince. This class is engaged in lu. crative business. They are either making money rapidly, or flatter themselves that they will, if people would only keep still and let things go on as they are. They are Free State men after a fashion-that is, they would be in favor of its being a Free State, but as for one spark of love for Freedom, or patriotic regard for those sacred political privileges on which all our civil rights rest, why, the "almighty dollar" crushed it out of the little corner where their heart had been long, long ago.

When I say that there is not sufficient unanimity smong the masses about fighting to recover their rights immediately, I do not mean that there is an unwillingness. Go out among the masses, the working people, the yeomen, the squatters of Kansas, and you will find a large number of men nearly every one whom are willing to assert their rights even unto the death; who are unwilling to submit to more wrong. They want a leader or an occasion: either, or both. And if there is not a remedy, just and speedy, devised from withou', both will come. Time-servers and timid peace-makers will be thrust side, and those whose nerves are as iron and whose ouls are true, will meet the issue and stand or fall with Freedom. Unsatisfied with their present ample means for persecuting the Free-State people the Border Ruffians may pour over another exter' minating army, and in the war thus begun may be. gin the war of Freedom.

But the Free-State men are not prepared for it to-day. They do not contemplate it to-day. They are not willing to encounter the Border-Ruffians. with all the Southern brigade, and what is still more forbidding, all the power of the United State s army, a large force of which is here to see that they do not weest back their stolen rights, and " to enforce the bogus laws."

Yes, there is something fearful in revolution under such circumstances, and well might the timid shrink. The frowning rows of United States artillery, the serried lines of bayonets and flashing lines of sabres, and behind this pride and panoply of war, a ruffian horde, filled with hate, and scrupling not to touch blood; and still behind these the Pro-Slavery Courts; friends of Freedom languishing and dying in filthy prisons, or convicted of henious crimes for loving Freedom; Bogus Sheriffs riding about the country with pockets full of writs. Yes there is something fearful in revolution, whether is be in Poland, in Hungary or in Kansas.

FIFTEEN MORE FREE-STATE MEN CON-DEMNED TO WEAR BALL AND CHAIN. From Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Nov. 11, 1856, The most of last week was consumed in the Court of Judge Lecompte, at Lecompton, in trying other fifteen Free-State men for "shooting with intent to kill, &c.," and at its close they were found guilty. They have been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, or to hard labor with the chain and ball attached. Thus it will be seen that the Pro-Slavery men intend that the sting of their legal persecution shall be felt. I shall give the names of those who are thus left for tunishment when the court adjourns; but there are so many charges, movements for new trials, &c., that I prefer waiting until the matter shall be de cided in reference to the particular cases. Those who remain quietly at home in the Eastern States, flattering themselves that they live in a republican country, may find it difficult to realize the scenes of tyranny now enacted in Kansas. The question is, Will the Free-State people allow them to be dragged to such ignominious imprisnament? Will they permit their friends thus to be abased for doeral voice is, "No! no! they must not—and shall not!" But the Border-Ruffian power, and the Federal power, hold them in their iron grasp.

Will they suffer ! Ab, well, we will see. Judge Cato's Court convened at Tecumseh yes terday, but nothing save preliminaries occupied its

The Land-Office was opened for preëmption at Lecompton. Before the land comes in the market the land sales will be advertised. Until it is offered at auction under the President's proclamation, it cannot be sold at the Office at the up-set price of \$1 25 per acre, or located by land-warrants. Landwarrants, it appears, will not be taken as payment at the sales, although it seems that they are to be taken afterward.

A new feature in the militia affairs has developed itself. Gov. Geary, who it appears has not gone to Washington, has had communication with Capt. Walker, and the other officers of his company. The communications, like other of the correspon dence between the Governor and this military organization, has been private; but enough has transpired to let us know that the Governor has required a new oath. The organization of this company was a sort of bargain at the first, and it is bad faith in Gov. Geary to ask for any new stipulations at this stage of the game. But it is thus that despotism moves-step by step, and demand most when your victim is most in your power. This new oath is relative to the enforcement of the bogus laws. The most objectionable point, Capt. Walker and the others have refused to comply with. The Governor has sent the company four days' rations, and demanded compliance before they get more. While eating this four days' bread they can think over it, and weigh patriotism and interest in the balance. They were enrolled for three months, and have served sbout half their time.

I learn that the whole U. S. military force has been ordered to Fort Leavenworth by the 15thinst. After that there will be no U. S. force in the valley of the Kaw. I do not know what this means.

THE DREARY TALE OF WRONG. From Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Nov. 13, 1856. Gov. Geary is here, having arrived last night on is way to Leavenworth. It appears that he has had some kind of a difficulty with Judge Lecompte and Secretary Woodson, and the current report is that he has "dismissed" both of them from office, and also, that the rupture between him and the Pro-Slavery men on this account has been o aggravated and so general, that they threaten to hang him if he returns to Lecompton. Another statement is that he has dismissed the whole of Col. Titue's militis. All of these rumors and statements have to be received with a great deal of and a deputy Marshal to re-arrest him and bring

reservation. In the first place, the autocratish dismission of the Secretary of State and Chief Justice of the Federal Courts in the Territory, is a little beyond the powers delegated to Gov. Geary, and would be a usurpation of authority to which the two individuals in question would not be likely to accede very cheerfully. As for the dismission of the Pro-Slavery militia, I shall not believe it until they disband and disperse. That Gov. Geary has been very much shocked by the proceedings at Lecompton recently, or rather that he has found them to be of so aggravated and flagrant a character as to justify him in appearing indignant, is highly probable. That we are about to receive another Free-Soil gubernatorial convert into the fold, convinced and converted by the iniquities of the other side, is, I still think, doubtful. The conversion of a politician is an uncertain matter at any time, unless there chance to be sufficient motive power bebind to deep n conviction into a lively faith. Yet many Free-State men have anxiously and somewhat confidently looked for this result ever since the arrival of Gov. Geary in the Territory. A certain vague rumor that Gov. Geary and the ex-Hon. Davy Atchison would represent the Slave State of Kansas in the United States Senate, may, perhaps, have been merely one of the wiles of the enemy, and a very wily proposal at that, seeing that Surveyor General Calhoon is to be rewarded for his distinguished Pro-Slavery services by the same Senatorship (there being only one Senatorship with which to buy Northern doughfaces, as it is understood that Atchison will certainly have the other) I would not insinuate that his Excellency, Gov. Geary, would be at all influenced by such considerations. Perhaps he new means to act after the spontaneous, natural plan, so beautifully illustrated in the Arabian tales. As he has no longer a Presidential candidate to carry, we may perhaps look for a more ndependent course. Perhaps conscience may rise and assert its power over even a Governor. This would be rather romantic, and a decided departure from the mathematical usage which rules by fixed principles, that is, party principles, beside being almost incredible. I have known instances, however, where politicians have had a conscience, and the thing is not improbable. Enough that the present indications suggest a possible change of policy, an idea eagerly grasped at by the settlers, although still, I fear, rather doubtful. For a day er two the Free-State people have been vibrating between hope and fear, as the electric telegraph has brought toward them the conflicting reports of the election, on which so many of their hopes have rested. Perhaps a few more throbbings of that mutely eloquent wire may determine the Governor's

out we will not bewilder ourselves. Nineteen of the Free-State prisoners at Lecompton bave been convicted of "shooting with intent to kill," or "manslaughter," and have been sentenced to five or six years in the penitentiary, or to hard labor with chain and iron ball attached to them. They are to be sent to Tecumseh, to be kept there in the mean time. It is worthy of remark that only one of these has been identified by any witness as having been at the place of battle; the remainder were convicted, I presume, on the supposition that they were there. There is another neident worth relating in regard to these prisoners. When fifteen of them were convicted at once, and condemned to five years' ignominious imprisonment, they were then conducted back to their wretched prison under the guard of Titus's militis. On the way they evinced their indomitable courage and devotion to the cause of Freedom by giving "three cheers for Freedom and John C. Frement." This may appear a trifling incident to the unreflecting, or it may look like levity or thoughtlesness. It was reither. It was the calm, determined earnestness of men who had suffered much for Freedom, and who had a dreary prospect of suffering before them, but in whose bosoms the fire of liberty burned unabated. In the midst of political corruption that makes us tremble for our Republican institutions, it is refreshing to meet with such a spirit. There was no fearful cringing to the Pro-Slavery power in had been confined in a loath-ome den, into which death bad entered among them. They had suffere! insuit from a guard of imp'acable enemies. Taey were returning to that prison, condemned filonsaye, the felons of Liberty! with a fearful sentence in expectancy; and yet, in the ardor of undimmed devotion to the cause, they could exclaim, "Three cheers for Freedom and Fremont !" One of the most remarkable circumstances I have

purposes, as it will even more important matters,

o record is the arrest of Hays, the murderer of Buffum. He was arrested a few days ago. The murder was a very atrocious one. Hays, who is one of the infamous Kickapoo Rangers, shot Mr. Buffom and then cruelly choked him, while retiring from the late expedition against Lawrence. The murder was committed almost under the Governor's nose, he having ridden up the road shortly after, in company with Judge Cato. Judge Cato took the affidavit of the dving man, who had not yet expired. and the Governor issued a proclamation, offering s reward of \$500 for the arrest of the murderer. Something must have been added to this, for the Governor states that the arrest of Hays cost him \$700. How he ever came to be arrested, even thus, is not very clear. The impossibility of arreating Pro-Slavery men by Pro-Slavery officers had been so well demonstrated as to have become almost certainty. I suspect there is some trick in it to get the reward, under the conviction that there would be no danger of the prisoner being either confined or punished. I do not consider it at all impessible that the prisoner might be a party to the transaction. Be that as it may, he was arrested, the reward paid, and he handed ever to the tender mercies of Judge Lecompte, who considerately (the prisoner being a Law-and-Order man) admitted him to bail, and the murderer went on his way to Kickapoo rejoicing. The extreme propriety of this proceeding on the part of Lecompte, was rendered still more striking from the fact that a large number of the Free-State prisoners had been ignominiously confined for weeks, even while the worst charges that their enemies pretended to bring against them were only third and fourth rate offenses. Now. Gov. Geary had taken great praise to himself for the arrest of this Pro-Slavery murderer. The arrest had cost the Government \$700, and it was meet that the Executive should get the worth of his money in reputation for impartiality. Gov. Geary was just congratulating himself in the Executive Chamber, and stating the fact of the arrest of Haye, and the amount it cost, as instances of his impartiality, when he was informed that Lecompte had admitted Hays to bail, and that Samuel J. Jones, Sheriff of Douglas County," where the murder

was committed, was one of the bondsmen. This

was rather too glaring and barefaced. The Gov-

ernor got in a rage, and sent off a lot of dragoons

him back. This was rather a funny extra-judicial proceeding over the head of the Supreme Chief Justice. Meanwhile, Hays, the dragoons, and the deputy Marshal, have not been heard from, and I consider it doubtful if they will be heard from

being in company. I have one sad story to tell. One of the prisoners the Governor took while on Middle Ottam Creek was a man named Wilson. Since his arrest his wife has died-killed, it is said, by siarm and fears for her husband. Messengers came up to get Wilson liberated on bail, so that he could go to wife's funeral, but all the eloquence of the mi story failed to move the obdurate hearts of the sp thorities who held the agonized prisoner. One neighbor offered to remain in the prisoner's place and let dragoons accompany the prisoner to his be reaved home, but the appeal fell on dull care, readered implacable by party hate.

THE MURDERER OF BUFFUM ARRESTED.

THE MURDERER OF BUFFUM ARRESTED.

Correspondence of The St. Louis Democrat.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Nov. 12, 1856.

At last the murderer of Buffum has been arrested. A Missourian by the name of Hayes, and I think a resident of Platte County, was brought lest Saturday is Lecompton charged with committing the Sendish at After a preliminary examination before Judge Lecompto, he was admitted to bail \$1,000, and is now a large ready to murder another "Abolitionist." Here is a point I would like to have answered by those stockism that the Prec-State men receive justice at the hands of Lecompte and Cato. A Free-State man, in matter how trivial his charge may be, cannot be almitted to bail; but a Pro-Slavery murderer of the fact that the point of justice! This is the court before which 1(0 Free-State men must appear charged with murder and mensionisher, because they would not submitted to receive the processes.

In relation to the release of Hays on ball, I do me

and mensiaughter, because they would not submitted and mensiaughter, because of Hays on bail, I do meleive Gov. Geary would justify the outrage at a time, or in any place: but I do believe it contrays his wishes. The following colloquy, which took plan in the executive department between himself, "Sherf Jones and S. F. Tappan, correspondent of The N. I. Times, goes to show his feelings on that point, as me as to ilbustrate his ability as a statesman:

Gov. (with great dignity)—" Mr. Tappan, the Larrence correspondents and letter writers do me gain justice?" Gov.—" In saying I cause none but the State men to be arrested. Will you, Sir, mention it have caused the arrest of the murderer of Baffan after having expended about \$100?" Tappan—" Kand that you have released him on bail." Gov.—"Punot released him on bail." Turning to Jones, "he is an bailed out, is he?" Jones—" Yes, Sir, I went the bail." The Governor, looking thunderstruck, is said to have gone off in the following paraxysm: "Pa Governor of this Territory? Call the marchal and have him rearrested! Murder most fail What! shoot a poor cripple, right before meyers, because he said, Spare me my home! The wretch shall be brought to justice, if it take the whole force at my command." The Governor of dentily felt chagrized because he had made an intake harresting and disarming two hundred and fifty engrants guilty of no other crime but emigrating to Pentory governed by John W. Geary, and this after seding them a letter of welcome. Hence he concluded make a point upon Mr. Tappan, but during the coversation, he discovered that Hays had gone. Pounfortunate man! He can't govern Lecompton, is say nothing of the "rest of the world." However good Geary's intentions may be to "have the guilt" parties brought to justice," be does not accompton, it is not made for him; he is out-generaled at every point, and pointed out to every General that what to see the man that "carries the Presidential cand date on his shoulders." As soon as Geary learned the same time. The court c

decisions, and decided in favor of the side that had is window up. In short, they scattered before the proaching soldiery, and Donaldson adjourned the court sine die. But the Lecompton efficies, at the regestion of Gov. Geory, finally arrested him and pathim under guard, where he will probably remain for trial, unless some of his friends should think best to take him out.

The Lecomptonies are disposed to dispose the side of the computers are disposed to dispose the side of the computers are disposed to dispose the side of the computers are disposed to dispose the side of the the bim out.

The Lecomptonites are disposed to disragard Geny about as much as they did Shannon, notwithstanding he wishes it couplatically understood that be occupied a more responsible position than the President of the United States. Does not the last week's work prove to a mathematical demonstration that it's of no nee for Free-State men to complain before Pro-Slavery efficies? Genry's cry has been: "Enter complaints and have them arrested." But as soon as one of their party is arrested, who is known to have murdered without have them arrested." But as soon as one of their pary is arrested, who is known to have murdered without sny pretext whatever, a Border-Ruffish steps in and disperses the court; the culprit is released on ball, and will never be brought to justice, any more than the mu deters of Dow, Barber, Phillips and others who mu deters of Dow, Barber, Phillips and others who mu. derers of Dow, Barber, Philips and others, who are well known, and boast of the "honor" of killing an Abolitionist. The twen'y prisoners someneed to five years' imprisonment at hard labor have not been set at work yet.

News received here in regard to the election is against Fremont, but we have a lingering hope yet.

UNION.

From The London Times, Nov. 5. THE KANSAS TERRITORY.

To the Editor of The Times: SiR: In my first letter on the subject of Kansas, I attempted to depict some of the scenes of rict and ex-hibitions of maddened hostility which fell within my own experience as a traveler in that Territory, im meriately after the burning and sack of the City of Lawrence. In a second, I endeavored to explain the extraordinary fact of such lawlessness being permitted, by showing from the statute-books of that Territory that such acts were not the fruit of a sudden and exceptional outbreak of passion, but were the reflection of the deliberate injustice of their legislative enact-ments. I also indicated the fact that the Legislature, which has thus shamefully abused its power, is not the the choice of the people of Karras, but mainly of the inhabitants of an adjoining State, who controlled the elections by entering and voting in the Territory in far elections by entering and voting in the Territory in far larger number than the total of its own voting population. Further, that this Legislature—commonly called a "bogus," that is, a fraudulent Legislature—possesses the sanction of the General Government, and the aid, consequently, of the United States troops. On the same ground, every act of the people of Kansas to gain for themselves a true representation and a better Government is regarded as "treason" or "rebellion;" and the leaders of such "trebellion;" have, as in the instances of General Robinson and others, been suffering, although untried, a long and painful imprisonnent.

This fact of an unrepresented minority, or, probably, with more truth, an unrepresented majority of the people of Kansas, is alone sufficient to shield the settlers in that Territory from the charge of universally perticipating in this system of legalized ruffianism. There are, in truth, large numbers of people occupying claims on the Territory whose whole purpose evidently is to act as peaceful pioneers of civilization by transforming the rich prairie lands of Kansas into a home for the metrices and their children. In justice to those and all others concerned, I purpose devoting this letter to a description of men and things gen rally in Kansas, comprehending, if possible, some description of the external aspect of the country, its towns and cultivation, with a more special portraiture of the classes of men there to be met; the Western settler, the Free-State advocate, the Southern planter, the border man, and all other varieties of inhabitant that constitute the existing elements of Kansas society. This may meet the wants of those whose interest in the political struggle of which Kansas is the theater may lead them to inquire what hird of appearance the place presents, and what objects meet the eye of one traveling in that distant Territary.

And first, in addition to that which Kansas has of This fact of an unrepresented minority, or, probably

And first, in addition to that which Kansas has of And first, in addition to that which Kansas has of its own, those characteristics must be presupposed which it possesses in common with all the other vast territories of the American "Far Weet." There is immense extent of country. Add together England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, and the aggregate superficies will yield almost precisely the area of Kansas; which, nevertheless, is small compared with its sister territory Nebraska. There is interest attached to its physical aspect. Rivers of immense proportions toll their vast and muddy volume along, ordinarily at a great depth beneath the elevation of the general surface through which they have cut their deep, broad chennels—leaving a margin of high bluffs, sometimes covered with a thick growth of cottonwood and elest at others too steep to admit of more than the scantiest